

1) take (took) فترة زمنية + مصدر (or) spend (spent) فترة زمنية + v + ing

- Ⓐ He **took** three hours to study his lessons.
- Ⓑ He **spent** three hours **studying** his lessons.

1) They spent three years their degrees in history.

- Ⓐ finished Ⓑ finishing Ⓒ to finishing Ⓓ to finish

(2) make / let مفعول + مصدر / get / allow / cause مفعول + to + مصدر

- Ⓐ My teacher always **makes** me **study** hard.
- Ⓑ My teacher always **causes** me **to study** hard.

2) My father let me for a walk with my friends.

- Ⓐ went Ⓑ go Ⓒ to going Ⓓ to go

3) The more (less) + صفة طويلة The more (less) + صفة طويلة

The more + صفة طويلة The + صفة قصيرة + er كلما

- Ⓐ The **more** you study, The **higher** marks you get.

3) The more you eat, you are.

- Ⓐ the more fat Ⓑ the fatter Ⓒ the fattest Ⓓ fatter

(4) won't + مصدر until ماضى تام (or) didn't + مصدر until ماضى تام

- Ⓐ He **won't** come until I **phone** (have phoned) him.
- Ⓑ He **didn't** come until I **had phoned** him.

4) I won't make the salad until I the vegetables well.

- Ⓐ washes Ⓑ has washed Ⓒ have washed Ⓓ had washed

(5) by + صفة سابقة + ماضى تام (or) by + صفة لاحقة + مستقبل تام

- Ⓐ By 2010, I **had finished** my studies.
- Ⓑ By 2022, I **will have finished** my studies.

5) By 2018, she her own company.

- Ⓐ established Ⓑ had established Ⓒ has established Ⓓ will have established

6) By 2025, Giants one of the most famous series in Egypt.

- Ⓐ will be Ⓑ had been Ⓒ has been Ⓓ will have been

(6) لا يأتى فعل في المضارع أو المستقبل بعد I wish / If only (had + P.P - v + ed - could, would + Inf) يأتى

- Ⓐ I wish I **lived** in an developed country. (أمنية في المضارع)
- Ⓑ I wish I **had studied** hard last year. (أمنية في الماضي / تلمذ)
- Ⓒ I wish I **could join** an engineering faculty next year. (أمنية في المستقبل)
- Ⓓ I wish **to buy** a new car. (في حالة عدم وجود فاعل يأتى بعدها المصدر وتعني يريد)

7) She wishes where she put her purse.

- Ⓐ knowing Ⓑ she has known Ⓒ she knows Ⓓ to know

8) If only I my time last year.

- Ⓐ wasted Ⓑ have wasted Ⓒ had wasted Ⓓ couldn't waste

(7) award يعطى (مقابل عمل) reward يعطى (مقابل سلوك حسن) rewarding مبهري

- Ⓐ He was **awarded** his degree in 2018.
- Ⓑ Teaching is a **rewarding** job.
- Ⓒ I gave him a **reward** as he saved my life.

9) My teacher gave me a - an because I behaved well.

- Ⓐ reward Ⓑ awarding Ⓒ word Ⓓ award

10) Textbook writing can be an intellectually and financially activity.

- Ⓐ reward Ⓑ awarding Ⓒ word Ⓓ award

(B) after / before / when / as soon as + مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام + مستقبل بسيط (الزوايا الزمنية)

- I'll go to bed after I **do** (have done) my homework.
- she **will** call me as soon as she **arrives** (has arrived) in London.

11) She will sleep as soon as she her homework.

- **had finished** ○ **has finished** ○ **have finished** ○ **finish**

(9) (كاداة ربط) جملة ماضي بسيط + مدة + since + ماضي بسيط (or) It is + مدة + since + مضارع تام

- I **have played** this game **since** I **was** five.
- It is a **year** **since** I **met** Sief.

12) Your piano playing has really come on since I last you play.

- **have heard** ○ **hears** ○ **heard** ○ **hear**

13) I very busy since I came back from holiday.

- **have been** ○ **have had** ○ **has been** ○ **was**

10) have gone / have been لاحظ الفرق بين

- I **have been** to Alex. = I visited Alex and came back. (ذهبت وعدت)
- I **have gone** to Alex. = I visited Alex and stayed there. (ذهبت ومازالت هناك لم أرجع)

14) Al Daifi Luxor and Aswan.

- **have been** ○ **have been to** ○ **have gone** ○ **have gone to**

(11) إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر بل نستخدم المضارع التام (وكذلك في الماضي التام)

- Ahmed **has finished** typing **three** reports.
- He **had drunk** **five** cups of tea.

15) He five detective stories.

- **has been writing** ○ **has written** ○ **written** ○ **have written**

(12) لاحظ استخدام (ever)

- **Has** Jana **ever** travelled abroad?
- Jana **hasn't ever** finished her homework.
- No student has **ever** answered this question.
- The most exciting novel he **has ever** read was Oliver Twist.

في الاستفهام

مع فعل مساعد ماضي

مع الجملة التي تبدأ بـ

التفضيل

16) Have you been to London?

- **yet** ○ **just** ○ **never** ○ **ever**

(13) مع هذه التعريفات الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول (as well as / besides / in addition to / along with)

- He **as well as** they **likes** reading books.
- They **along with** he **like** reading books.

17) Mr Abdelhady as well as his children to Mecca since three years.

- **has had** ○ **have gone** ○ **has been** ○ **have been**

(14) لاحظ مع هذه التعريفات الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني (Not only...but also.. / or / either...or / neither...nor)

- Neither Ahmed nor I **am** happy. ○ Not only Jana but also they **are** late.
- Either I or Aya **is** out of the competition.

18) Neither Mostafa Gamal nor his friends wealthy.

- **has** ○ **is** ○ **are** ○ **have**

(15) استخدام التعريف الثالث (P.F) بعد as - well - if أحياناً وهو هنا اختصار لجملة كانت مبنية للمجهول

- The coronation takes place **as planned**. (as it has been planned.)
- All is a clever and **well-organised** student.

19) If you has a good education, you will be

- **well-educating** ○ **good-educated** ○ **well-education** ○ **well-educated**

(١٦) لاحظ أن الضمائر التالية تأخذ دائما فعل مفرد وعند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير مفرد أيضا

(something / nothing / anything / everything)

- Everything has been prepared as it should have been planned.

20) If I don't wear my glasses, everything just a blur.

- a was b has c is d are

(١٧) الضمائر التالية تأخذ دائما فعل مفرد ولكن عند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير جمع (they - them - their)

(someone / somebody / no one / nobody / anyone / everyone / everybody / each...

- Somebody has cleaned the house. They have watered the flowers.

- Each student in the group is doing their best.

21) Each of the companies a local charity.

- a are supporting b supporting c supports d support

22) I couldn't find the station, so I asked someone if could direct me.

- a them b she c he d they

(١٨) مجموعة الكلمات التالية دائما ما نستخدمها مع [will] أما إذا وجد دليل مع تلك الكلمات نستخدم [be going to]

think, believe, predict, expect, hope, promise, sure, certainly, probably, perhaps

- I think it will rain. It is cloudy. I think it is going to rain.

23) Al Daifi thinks Al Asioty soon.

- a is going to divorce b divorce c will divorce d is divorcing

24) Al Daifi thinks Al Asioty soon. They fight every day.

- a is going to divorce b divorce c will divorce d is divorcing

(١٩) عدم مقداره فعل شيء في المستقبل نتيجة الترتيب لفعل حدث آخر نستخدم مضارع مستمر أو مستقبل مستمر

- I can't meet you tomorrow because I am doing the shopping.

- I can't visit you tomorrow because I will be studying for my exams.

25) Yasser Soltan can't meet us next week as he..... a Morocco woman.

- a am going to marry b will marry c marries d is marrying

(٢٠) لاحظ يأتي بعد الرقم (صفة أو in والاسم)

- This tower is 90 metres in height (90 metres high).

- Our street is very narrow. It is 3 metres in width (3 metres wide)

26) The Great Pyramid is 137 metres in

- a wide b weight c height d high

(٢١) لاحظ الفرق بين

another + اسم مفرد بعد (= one more)

- This tea is nice. I'd like another cup.

- I'd like to stay here for another two days.

other + اسم جمع بعد (أو أحيانا اسم لا بعد)

- I need to research this with other classmates.

- There was certainly other information.

others + v. يمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة

- Some people are rich; others are poor.

- Some writers are greater than others.

27) Would you like cup of tea?

- a the others b others c others d another

28) There is only one person who could help us.

- a the others b others c others d another

٢٦) لاحظ الفرق بين

used to + inf.

اعتماد أن تعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن

am - is - are used to (v + ing)

اعتماد على (تعبير عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

① I **used to** play football when I was young, but now he isn't.

② I'm **used to** playing football.

ولكن لاحظ أن am - is - are used to تأتي بمعنى (يستخيم لشيء) ويلبها (inf.)

③ Wind **is used to** sail ships.

④ Cotton **is used to** make clothes.

29) He football, but now he isn't.

① **is used to play**

② **used to playing**

③ **is used to playing**

④ **used to play**

30) The saw wood.

① **is used to cut**

② **used to cutting**

③ **is used to cutting**

④ **used to cut**

٢٧) لاحظ الفرق بين

win

يفوز يكسب (كأس / ميدالية / ...)

earn مقابل عمل

gain يكسب يحصل على شيء معنوي ملبد (خبرة معرفة معلومات شهرة) أو زيادة في الوزن والسرعة والحكمة

① AL Ahly will **win** the cup.

② The plane **gained** speed to take off.

③ You **gained** much information from the meeting.

④ People work hard to **earn** money.

31) He a reputation as being a staunch defender of civil rights.

① **gained**

② **won**

③ **earned**

④ **beat**

32) He the award for best actor, and deservedly so.

① **gained**

② **won**

③ **earned**

④ **beat**

٢٨) لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبهذا اسم

second / minute / hour / day / week / month / year

① I usually have a **ten-minute** break for coffee at midday.

② Our company held a **five - day** meeting.

في حالة وجود كلمة time بعد الكلمات السابقة تكون (s) في حالة المفرد و (s') في حالة الجمع

③ in a **week's** time.

④ in **two weeks'** time.

33) Astronauts have mission to do some repairs.

① **a ten-days'**

② **a ten-days**

③ **a ten-day**

④ **ten-day**

34) I will have finished all my exams in three

① **week time**

② **weeks time**

③ **weeks' time**

④ **week's time**

٢٩) لاحظ الفرق بين

experience (الخبرة) ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة ومهارات من خلال عمل معين (لا تجمع) / يعبر

experiences مواقف أو تجارب أو خبرات في الحياة (تجمع)

experiment تجربة علمية لإثبات صحة شيء ما أو التوصل لتفاهات

① They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**.

② She had some interesting **experiences** while she was travelling.

③ Teachers usually **do** simple **experiments** in the laboratory.

35) Mr Badr had some interesting while travelling.

① **experiment**

② **experiments**

③ **experiences**

④ **experience**

36) Did you any ill effects from the treatment?

① **experiment**

② **experiments**

③ **experiences**

④ **experience**

37) Mr Farouk know from past that he can't judge someone by their appearance.

① **experiment**

② **experiments**

③ **experienced**

④ **experience**

26) It is time to + inf. (or) It is time for + n. (or) It is time + فاعل + Past simple لقد حان وقت

- ⊙ It is time to have lunch.
- ⊙ It is time Ali had lunch.

⊙ It is time for lunch.

38) It is time Toka Beni Suef with her family.

- ⓐ to visit
- ⓑ visit
- ⓒ visits
- ⓓ visited

٢٧) لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

.... ('d) would rather + Inf. (للتفضيل) يأتي بعدها مصدر بدون to
.... ('d) would rather + Inf. than + inf. يفضل شيء على شيء
.... ('d) would rather + فاعل + Past simple

- ⊙ I'd rather go to the cinema.
- ⊙ I'd rather read novels than watch TV.
- ⊙ I'd rather Ali went to the cinema.

39) I'd rather watch TV than novels.

- ⓐ reading
- ⓑ read
- ⓒ reads
- ⓓ to reading

40) I'd rather all my classmates calm during the lessons

- ⓐ stayed
- ⓑ staying
- ⓒ stay
- ⓓ to stay

٢٨) لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

..... prefer to + inf. (or) V + ing يفضل
..... ('d) would prefer to + inf. يفضل
..... prefer + V + ing. + to + V + ing يفضل شيء على شيء

- ⊙ He prefers to play tennis.
- ⊙ He prefers playing tennis.
- ⊙ He prefers playing tennis to playing volleyball.

41) Jana prefers having meat to fish.

- ⓐ has
- ⓑ had
- ⓒ having
- ⓓ have

42) I'd prefer at home tonight.

- ⓐ stayed
- ⓑ staying
- ⓒ stay
- ⓓ to stay

٢٩) لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

.....help + مفعول + inf. (or) to + inf. (or) with + n -

- ⊙ He helped me do my homework.
- ⊙ He helped me to do my homework.
- ⊙ He helped me with my homework.

43) They helped their mother the flat

- ⓐ to tidy
- ⓑ to tidying
- ⓒ tidying
- ⓓ with tidy

٣٠) لاحظ الفرق بين

graduate from يتخرج من (الجامعة أو الكلية) يتخرج a graduate of خريج (الجامعة أو الكلية)
graduate with a degree in يتخرج بشهادة في (التخصص)

- ⊙ She graduated from the Faculty of Arts.
- ⊙ She is a graduate of the Faculty of Arts.
- ⊙ She graduated with a degree in English.

44) Lorna graduated the University of London.

- ⓐ of
- ⓑ from
- ⓒ to
- ⓓ in

45) Tom has just graduated with first-class honours psychology.

- ⓐ of
- ⓑ from
- ⓒ to
- ⓓ in

46) She graduated from being a secretary to running her own department.

- ⓐ of
- ⓑ from
- ⓒ to
- ⓓ in

٣٦ في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (after - before - while) يأتي بعلم V و لكن لاحظ P.P Having + P.P

- ⊙ I had done my homework **before** watching TV.
- ⊙ **After** doing his homework, he watched TV. ⊙ **While** playing, I fell down.
- ⊙ **Having done** his homework, he watched TV.

47) After my lunch, I like having some sleep.

- ⊙ I ate ⊙ I eat ⊙ I had eaten ⊙ I will eat

48) He fell asleep while his homework .

- ⊙ did ⊙ doing ⊙ I was doing ⊙ I did

49) painted, his room looked new.

- ⊙ Having ⊙ Having been ⊙ On ⊙ Had

٣٧ لاحظ تلك الروابط في بداية الجملة (no sooner - scarcely - hardly)

No sooner
Scarcely
Hardly

had الفاعل P.P

than
when
when

ماضي بسيط

- ⊙ No sooner **had** Jana **studied** English, **than** she slept.
- ⊙ **Hardly** **had** Toka **cooked** the food, **when** she went out.

50) No sooner studied English, than she slept.

- ⊙ Jana had ⊙ had Jana ⊙ Jana has ⊙ has Jana

٣٨ لاحظ تلك الروابط (after that - before that)

after = before that → ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط

before = after that → ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام

- ⊙ **Before that** he **had done** his homework, he **watched** TV.
- ⊙ He **had done** his homework **after that** he **watched** TV.

51) He wrote two letters. After that, he an action film.

- ⊙ saw ⊙ had seen ⊙ was seeing ⊙ has seen

٣٩ الفرق بين while / on / during

نستخدم بعد while ماضي مستمر والجملة الثانية ماضي بسيط

- ⊙ **While** I **was watching** TV, the light **went** out. حدث قطع الآخر
- ⊙ **While** Jana **was watching** TV, Toka **was studying** English. حدثان مستمرين
- ⊙ **While** playing, I **fell** down. إذا لم يأتي بعد while فاعل يأتي بعدها (V + Ing)

يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بعد while إذا كان الفعل الأساسي verb to be

- ⊙ **While** I **was** at street, I **fell** off my bike.
- ⊙ **On** arriving, he **found** the light on. يمكن استخدام On بدلاً من when ويأتي بعدها V + Ing

- ⊙ **During** the game, he **got** hurt. يمكن استخدام during بدلاً من while ويأتي بعدها noun

52) the man was taken back to prison.

- ⊙ On arresting ⊙ As soon as arresting ⊙ When arrested ⊙ Having arrested

53) While I the book, the lights went out.

- ⊙ have read ⊙ had read ⊙ reading ⊙ was reading

54) waiting hours, all of them felt bored.

- ⊙ After ⊙ While ⊙ During ⊙ On

(٢٥) لاحظ في الحالة الصغرى (if)

لا بد أن تكون الحقيقة عامة وليست خاصة وإذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة تستخدم الحالة الأولى وتتحول الحقيقة العامة إلى خاصة باستخدام اسم إشارة (this- these...) أو باستخدام صفة ملكية (my - his - her) ارتباطاً حدوث الفعل بمكان محدد أو بتوقيت محدد أو ما يدل على ذلك.

- ⊙ If **those** goats eat the bark on a tree, the tree **will die**.
- ⊙ If the plants **on our farm** get very thirsty, we **will irrigate** them.

55) If you boil water in this pot, it into steam.

- Ⓐ turn Ⓑ turns Ⓒ will turn Ⓓ would turn

(٢٦) لاحظ الفرق بين

work عمل / مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد) job وظيفة مهنة (اسم يعد)
career مهنة / الحياة العملية للفرد profession (محتاج الى مؤهلات مهنة)

- ⊙ I have got a lot of **work** to do.
- ⊙ He started his **career** five years ago.
- ⊙ He has got a **job** as a teacher.
- ⊙ Nurses belongs to medical **profession**.

56) Mohammed Saiah's..... took off after he had joined The Premier League .

- Ⓐ job Ⓑ work Ⓒ profession Ⓓ career

57) He's a doctor by

- Ⓐ job Ⓑ work Ⓒ profession Ⓓ career

(٢٧) لاحظ الفرق بين

degree رخصة / مستوى / صف دراسي / درجة امتحان grade درجة حرارة / مؤهل جامعي

- ⊙ Temperature rose as high as 40 **degrees**.
- ⊙ She has a **degree** in physics.
- ⊙ My son is in the fifth **grade**.
- ⊙ I could get a pilot's **licence**.

58) He was copped for driving without a last week.

- Ⓐ grade Ⓑ will Ⓒ licence Ⓓ degree

59) He has attained the highest in his music exams.

- Ⓐ grade Ⓑ degree Ⓒ licence Ⓓ disagree

(٢٨) يمكن حذف كل من (who - which) إذا جاء بعدهم فعل في الحالات التالية:

(أ) إذا جاء بعدهم زمن مستمر وفي هذه الحالة يتم حذف الضمير (be) ويبقى (v-ing).

► The girl **who** is eating ice cream comes first. = The girl **eating** ice cream...

ب) إذا جاء بعدهم صيغة مبنية للمجهول وهنا نحذف أيضاً الضمير (verb to be) ويبقى التصريف الثالث للفعل.

The man **who** is called Omer helps the poor. = The man **called** Omer

60) The man, the car, is called Seif.

- Ⓐ that is driving Ⓑ driven Ⓒ driving Ⓓ who driving

61) The programmes.....on TV these days aim at solving the people's problems.

- Ⓐ which shown Ⓑ shown Ⓒ showing Ⓓ show them

(٢٩) لاحظ اعم حروف الجر بالنهج

take	make	give
take on يتولى مسؤولية	make from يصنع من (التفح)	give out يوزع
take place in يحدث	make of يصنع من	give off ينتج
take part in يشارك في	make up يوزن / يفتقر	give up يستسلم / يتقاع عن
take off تقاع / يخلع / يأخذ اجازة	make up for يعوض	give away يتبرع عن / يتبرع
break	up	
take in يمتص	break down يتعطل / ينهار	clear up يعمل
take care of يعتنى بـ	break into يقتحم	set up يؤسس / يقيم
take turns يتناوب الادوار	break out تندلع / تشتب	bring up يربي
take up يشغل		

10. لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

each - every - either - neither (is - was - has - V+S فعل مفرد قد يكون)
each - either - neither + of + (اسم جمع) + (is - was - has - V+S فعل مفرد قد يكون)

- ⊙ Every student here is clever. Each of students is clever.
- ⊙ Either book has useful information. Either of my students gets the full mark.
- ⊙ Neither student is clever. Neither of my students is clever.
- ⊙ Every student here is clever. (لا يمكننا قول every of)

62) In football, each team eleven players.

- Ⓐ are Ⓑ were Ⓒ have Ⓓ has

63) Each of the books a different colour.

- Ⓐ has Ⓑ are Ⓒ were Ⓓ have

64) Neither restaurant expensive.

- Ⓐ has Ⓑ are Ⓒ were Ⓓ is

11. لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

جدا..... لدرجة أن so اسم مفرد بعد (a - an) + صفة (many - few - much - little) that جملة

- ⊙ It was so dark that we could hardly see.
- ⊙ I have so many toys that you can share me.

جدا..... لدرجة أن such اسم مفرد - صفة / حال (a - an) اسم جمع أو لا بعد - صفة / حال that جملة

- ⊙ It was such a useful book that Karouk read it twice.
- ⊙ We are such clever boys that we can get the high marks.

جدا..... لدرجة ألا too صفة / حال (اسم ضمير ملحق) مصدر to

- ⊙ The sea is too cold to swim in.
- ⊙ The coffee was too hot for Ali Dami to drink.

صفة / حال (أيضا) enough اسم / ضمير مفعول enough for صفة / حال (أيضا) بدرجة كافية أن to مصدر

- ⊙ Ali is clever enough to answer the difficult questions.
- ⊙ Do you have enough money to pay for your train fare and taxis?
- ⊙ She didn't study enough so she failed. ⊙ I am sure he will run quickly enough.

65) The student found the exam easy to answer well.

- Ⓐ so Ⓑ such Ⓒ enough Ⓓ too

66) The book was so that I couldn't put it down.

- Ⓐ good Ⓑ a good Ⓒ will Ⓓ a well

67) It was nice coffee that I had two cups.

- Ⓐ so Ⓑ such Ⓒ such a Ⓓ so much

مربيا بالأسواق

كتاب مراجعة
لولة الامتحان العملاقة
للصف الثالث الثانوي

اللحم
علم
ينتفع به

بنوافر بالتكثيف

كتاب مهارات العملاقة
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